

pubescence on these short, pale fulvous; some black pubescence on the dark parts of the dorsum, the sides of the first two or three segments pale reddish; underside lighter, covered with grey tomentum. *Legs* pale yellowish red, the tarsi brown; the pubescence white on femora and tibiae, black on the tarsi. *Wings* hyaline, with brown veins and yellow stigma; a long appendix on branch of the third vein.

LXV.—*Oriental Rhynchota Heteroptera.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

FIGURES of the genera here proposed and of most of the new species will appear in the Appendix to the Rhynchotal portion of the 'Fauna of British India,' now in preparation.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Dinomachus indicus, sp. n.

Head greyish brown, pilose, with some darker spots near base; pronotum brownish ochraceous, darkly punctate, transversely impressed before middle, the anterior area or lobe discally dark castaneous, the margins narrowly ochraceous; scutellum brownish ochraceous, darkly punctate, with a central longitudinal line (not reaching base) and the apex pale ochraceous; corium pale dull ochraceous, longitudinally punctate, the apical angles castaneous; membrane subhyaline, the veins a little darker; body beneath thickly greyishly pilose (imperfectly seen in carded typical specimen); legs brownish ochraceous, posterior tibiae with three broad dark annulations; antennæ greyish brown, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second joint a little longer than third (fourth mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the posterior margin concavely sinuate before scutellum, the posterior area or lobe much more strongly punctate than the anterior area, the pale narrow margins impunctate; legs somewhat longly pilose; rostrum imperfectly seen in carded typical specimen.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. "India" (Vienna Museum).

Pamera emersoni, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum black, posterior

pronotal lobe more purplish black, with an ochraceous submarginal line near each lateral angle; scutellum black; corium ochraceous with dark punctures, inner margin and apex of clavus, inner marginal area and apical margin of corium black; membrane fuscous brown, with curved longitudinal whitish lines; body beneath, legs, and rostrum black; second joint of rostrum, apices of anterior femora, apical halves of intermediate femora, and anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi, ochraceous, the latter infuscate at apices; (posterior legs mutilated in typical specimen;) antennæ black, the apical joint with its basal half stramineous, first joint slightly passing apex of head, second and fourth joints subequal in length, each a little longer than third; pronotal collar broad, anterior pronotal lobe about one and a half times as long as posterior lobe and very distinctly narrower; corium with the dark punctures in longitudinal series; anterior femora finely but prominently spined beneath; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon (Vienna Museum).

ADAUCTUS, gen. nov.

Subovate; head about as long as broad, subtriangular, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the central lobe prominent; ocelli near base and close to eyes; antennæ with the basal joint slightly passing apex of head, second joint a little longest; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint not reaching base of head, second joint extending to anterior coxæ; pronotum not transversely constricted, the lateral margins strongly carinate, and anteriorly moderately rounded and narrowed, posterior margin truncate; scutellum a little longer than broad, the lateral margins obliquely straight; corium apically strongly broadened, the apical margin wide, obliquely straight, claval ridges prominent; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex (veins to both corium and membrane will be shown in figure); anterior femora thickened, finely spined beneath, tibiæ somewhat longly spinulose; sternum coarsely punctate, the prosternum more finely punctate.

In the enumeration of the Oriental Lygæidæ to be placed near *Diniellæ* and *Microcoris*.

Adiauctus cupreus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum pale cupreous; lateral margins of the pronotum (not extending to the lateral

angles) pale ochraceous; corium stramineous; two small spots in clavus, three on outer margin of claval suture, one beyond middle of costal margin, a large transverse spot at apical angle, and a linear spot near middle of apical margin, fuscous brown; membrane hyaline with the veins pale brownish; antennæ, rostrum, body beneath, and legs pale cupreous; antennæ with the second joint longer than either third or fourth, which are subequal in length and a little darker in hue than first and second, fourth pale at base; pronotum with rather more than basal half thickly punctate, with an anterior broad smooth cicatrice not reaching the anterior margin; scutellum punctate, the disk (so far as can be seen in typical specimen) less punctate; corium sparingly punctate, the scutellum longitudinally punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Lefroy*).

ABANUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, angularly narrowed anteriorly, the central lobe prominent; ocelli near base and eyes; antennæ with the basal joint shorter than head but projecting beyond it, second joint a little longer than third, third and fourth subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint very slightly passing base of head; pronotum clongate, about as long as broad at base, with a narrow anterior collar, the lateral margins nearly straight and moderately laminately reflexed, an obscure transverse impression a little behind middle; scutellum elongate, longer than broad; hemelytra long and narrow, membrane with the venation much as in *Lethæus*; anterior femora moderately incrassate, finely spined beneath near apex; tibiæ spinulose; tarsi with the basal joint as long or longer than the two remaining joints together.

To be placed near the genus *Lethæus*.

Abanus coloratus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum dull black; extreme lateral margins of pronotum more piceous than black; apex of scutellum ochraceous; body beneath dull black; rostrum piceous brown, its basal joint and apex black; coxæ and legs more or less piceous brown; clavus pale piceous black, corium castaneous, an inner line before clavus, lateral margin for about two-thirds its length, and a transverse fascia before apical area pale ochraceous, apical area black;

membrane piceous black and not quite reaching abdominal apex; antennæ brownish ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 9 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Chapra (*Mackenzie*).

Eremocoris naini, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum dull black; clavus and corium dull ochraceous, punctured and shaded with piceous, the costal margin narrowly ochraceous, a rather distinct piceous spot near middle of costal area, and a similar, rather more obscure spot on disk near apex of clavus; membrane pale piceous, the posterior margin and veins greyish white, forming a looped linear spot near apical margin of corium; body beneath and femora black; tibiæ, tarsi, and rostrum (excluding basal joint) brownish ochraceous; antennæ black, stout, first joint passing apex of head, about subequal in length to third joint, second joint considerably longer than either first or third, fourth joint mutilated in typical specimen; head very thickly punctate; pronotum with the anterior lobe thickly finely punctate, convex and longer than the posterior, which is flat and more coarsely punctate, the lateral margins sinuate at the transverse impression, anteriorly convexly rounded, the posterior angles a little thickened and slightly piceous brown; corium somewhat coarsely punctate, the pale narrow costal margin impunctate except at the region of the piceous central spot; membrane scarcely passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxæ.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Kumaon; Naini Tal, 6400 ft.

MANATANUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, subacutely narrowed anteriorly, somewhat longitudinally conically ridged above; antennæ with the first joint considerably extending beyond apex of head, second joint a little longest, third and fourth almost subequal in length or third only slightly longer than fourth; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head; pronotum about as long as broad, transversely impressed a little behind middle, the lateral margins almost straight but roundly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin concave before scutellum; hemelytra scarcely extending beyond middle of abdomen, membrane

small; anterior femora incrassate and spined beneath near apices; scutellum a little elevated.

In my enumeration of the Oriental Lygæidæ I place this genus near *Lua*, Dist.

Manatanus montanus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; lateral margins of the anterior lobe of pronotum (broadened posteriorly) white; antennæ black; abdomen above and body beneath black; rostrum and legs ochraceous, basal joint of rostrum, anterior femora (excluding apices), more than apical halves of intermediate and posterior femora (excluding apices), and the tibiæ more or less black or piceous; clavus piceous brown, corium greyish white or pale stramineous, two elongate black spots before middle and the apex broadly black; membrane narrow, whitish, sometimes divided by black into two large whitish spots.

Var.—Posterior pronotal lobe more piceous brown than black; first and second joints of antennæ piceous brown or ochraceous; intermediate and posterior femora and all the tibiæ ochraceous.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Simla Hills; Mantiana (Ind. Mus. & Coll. Dist.); Kumaon; Naini Tal (Ind. Mus. & Coll. Dist.).

This species was found under stones.

Fam. Pyrrhocoridæ.

ABULFEDA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, anteriorly subangularly produced, the central lobe prominent; antennæ robust, basal joint longest, almost as long as second and third joints together; pronotum gradually narrowed anteriorly, the lateral margins sinuate, transversely impressed before middle, anterior lobe raised and smooth, posterior lobe very coarsely punctate, transversely punctate before anterior margin, the anterior lateral margins ridged; scutellum triangular, smooth, almost obsoletely punctate; clavus and corium thickly strongly punctate; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, basal joint about, or almost, reaching base of head; anterior femora moderately thickened, shortly spined beneath.

This genus has the anterior area of pronotum completely circumscribed by continuous punctures and is allied to *Euscopus*.

Abulfeda punctatus, sp. n.

Head dull piceous black; antennæ piceous black, the base of the front joint pale stramineous; pronotum shining black, the lateral margins very narrowly and the posterior lateral angles more prominently ochraceous; scutellum piceous black, opaque; corium black, somewhat shining; membrane piceous black; body beneath dull, greyish black, opaque, the stigmata black; rostrum and legs testaceous brown; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 9 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

*Euscopus albatu*s, sp. n.

Body and hemelytra piceous brown; membrane ochraceous brown; lateral margins of the pronotum and corium, and a short broad basal subcostal fascia to corium, ochraceous; an irregular transverse fascia before apex of corium white with dark punctures; abdomen beneath more or less cretaceously tomentose, the stigmata black; legs brownish ochraceous, fourth joint piceous with the base pale stramineous, first joint almost as long as the second and third together, second and fourth subequal in length, each longer than third; head finely granulose and with a slight central longitudinal ridge; posterior pronotal lobe distinctly punctate, the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the transverse impression dividing the lobes profound, the anterior lobe a little raised and almost smooth; scutellum and corium somewhat thickly punctate; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bombay (*Dixon*).

Fam. Phymatidæ.

Glossopelta lineolata, sp. n.

Body above black; pronotum with the anterior lateral margins, a transverse fascia (medially interrupted) between the humeral angles, the discal carination, and a small darkly punctate spot at base, ochraceous; scutellum with a central longitudinal line and some macular suffusions on the apical half ochraceous; connexivum, body beneath, legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous; head beneath black; antennæ brownish ochraceous, basal joint (excluding apex) and apex of apical joint black; membrane, as seen on each side of

apical half of scutellum, violaceous; corium, as seen on each side of basal half of scutellum, black, posteriorly outwardly ochraceous; antecular and postocular portions of head almost equal in length, centrally longitudinally sulcately impressed behind eyes, apical joint of antennæ about as long as the two preceding joints together; pronotum coarsely punctate on the posterior half, two anteriorly curved carinations on disk, between which is a fine longitudinal sulcate impression, the lateral angles anteriorly very slightly directed forward, their apical margins a little concave; scutellum thickly finely punctate, coarsely punctate at base; connexivum only visible at middle.

Length 10 mm.

Hab. Assam; Khasi Hills (*Lefroy*). Burma (Coll. Dist.).

Fam. Aradidæ.

Mezira tenuicornis, sp. n.

Fuscous; antennæ, spinous antenniferous tubercles, posterior pronotal lobe and lateral margins of the anterior lobe, corium, connexivum, body beneath, and legs more fuscous brown; membrane greyish with dark veins, the lateral basal angles ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and fourth joints incrassate, third joint slender and much the longer; head granulose, spines in front of eyes long, acute, behind eyes tumid and distinctly laterally spined; pronotum granulose, the anterior area sculptured, the anterior angles broadly, somewhat roundly, subangularly produced, the lateral margins sinuated before middle and roundly amplified towards base; scutellum granulose and subrugulose; corium granulose, the apical margins strongly sinuate, the lateral margins near base distinctly amplified; membrane not quite reaching posterior margin of penultimate abdominal segment; abdomen above granulose; rostrum scarcely passing base of head.

Length 7-8 mm.

Hab. Simla Hills; Mantiana, 8000 ft. (*Annandale*).

Near *M. tenericornis*, Bergr.

Under bark of fir (*Annandale*).

Fam. Hebridæ.

Hebrus bengalensis, sp. n.

Head black, with a greyish marginal line in front of eyes and a more or less ochraceous line at inner margins of eyes

finely pilose on basal area; pronotum dark castaneous, the anterior marginal area greyishly pilose, continued centrally towards middle by a wedge-shaped fascia; scutellum black; corium black, with short coarse pale hairs, a very prominent claval greyish fascia widening posteriorly and a curved more obscure greyish line before basal half of costal margin; membrane shining brownish, with a pale central subapical spot and a pale marginal line; body beneath black, legs pale ochraceous; antennæ dull ochraceous, with fine pale hairs, second joint shorter than first or third, fourth and fifth joints subequal in length; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the lateral angles prominent; scutellum with the apex angularly rounded, not incised.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. Lower Bengal (Coll. Dist.).

Merragata pallescens, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum pale cinnamon-brown; corium ochraceous, the claval area milky white, base of costal margin narrowly black; membrane milky white, head beneath and sternum pale cinnamon-brown; abdomen beneath piceous, legs and rostrum ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, with fine hairs, third joint a little shorter than second, fourth piceous and about subequal in length to third; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the lateral angles broadly prominent, the basal margin moderately concave before scutellum; apex of scutellum broadly subtruncate, very slightly angulate on each side, the disk transversely foveately depressed.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. East Bengal; Rajshai (*Annandale*).

I have only seen a single specimen of this beautiful and distinctly marked species.

TIMASIUS, gen. nov.

Head moderately elongate, a little depressed anteriorly, with two central longitudinal ridges not reaching apex; eyes strongly granulate; antenniferous tubercles spinous externally; antennæ five-jointed; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the lateral angles broadly roundly prominent, transversely impressed before middle, and with two strong central longitudinal ridges; scutellum subtriangular, strongly, centrally, longitudinally ridged; corium and membrane subequal in length.

Allied to *Hebrus*, but differing in the more elongate body, the spinous antenniferous tubercles, and the centrally ridged head, pronotum, and scutellum.

Timasius splendens, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; pronotum with two central small spots of ochraceous hairs on anterior marginal area; corium bluish grey, with the margins, apical angle, a suboblong spot on disk, and the apex of clavus black; membrane dull blackish, with some greyish suffusions, the most prominent of which is a central subapical longitudinal line; body beneath black; legs ochraceous, the tibiæ and apices of femora and tarsi black; antennæ piceous or black, with short fine hairs, second joint slightly shorter than first, third and fourth subequal in length, each a little longer than fifth; pronotum sparingly coarsely punctate; scutellum finely granulose, the central ridge prominent; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

“On rocks in mid-stream” (*E. E. Green*).

Timasius atratus, sp. n.

Black; legs pale ochraceous, posterior tibiæ pale piceous; head opaque, with two central carinæ terminating about one-third before apex, antenniferous tubercles spinously produced, eyes strongly granulose; antennæ ochraceous, pilose, first joint longer than second, a little shorter than third, fourth and fifth subequal in length, almost fused; pronotum with its disk considerably mutilated in typical specimen, but apparently bicarinate, the lateral margins strongly sinuate, the lateral angles roundly prominent; scutellum longitudinally carinate; pronotum, scutellum, and corium shining black; membrane piceous black, opaque; legs pilose.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Madulsima (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*).

Fam. Hydrometridæ.

Microvelia albomaculata, sp. n.

Dull piceous black with a greyish pubescence, which is more pronounced and forms a marginal fascia to head continued inside eyes to base and a submarginal fascia to pronotum; a reddish-ochraceous anterior marginal fascia

to pronotum, not reaching the anterior angles; hemelytra largely spotted with greyish white, of which a large spot occupies the greater part of clavus excluding apex, corium with two large basal marginal spots, three irregularly shaped spots in transverse series a little beyond middle, a large subapical membranous spot and a smaller subapical spot at inner margin; legs pale ochraceous; antennæ fuscous, first joint very slightly longer than second or third joints, which are shortest and subequal in length, fourth longest, its apex distinctly acuminate; head subglobose arching; lateral angles of the pronotum subangularly prominent; lateral margins of the hemelytra concavely sinuate and finely shortly hirsute; apices of tibiæ and tarsi more or less obscurely fuscous.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. E. Bengal; Rajshai (*Annandale*).

Microvelia kumaonensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and body beneath dull black; apex of head, anterior margin of pronotum (centrally interrupted and not reaching anterior angles), margin of lateral pronotal angles, legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous; lateral margins of head, continued inside eyes to base, greyish fasciately pubescent; hemelytra pale piceous brown, with prominent greyish-white spots, an elongate spot in clavus, a large subbasal spot to corium, more obscure spots on apical half of corium, and a prominent subapical spot; antennæ brownish ochraceous, second joint slightly shorter than first and distinctly shorter than third, fourth longest; head subglobose arching; pronotum with the lateral angles broadly subacutely prominent; apices of tibiæ and tarsi more or less pale piceous.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. Kumaon; Bhim Tal.

Microvelia diluta, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dull black; anterior margin of pronotum reddish ochraceous; hemelytra dull greyish white, the veins piceous, the apical area darker and thus exhibiting a large pale apical spot; body beneath and legs dull pale ochraceous; rostrum, disk of sternum, apices of femora, tibiæ (more or less), and the tarsi piceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, their apices and the whole of the fourth joint piceous, second joint

slightly shorter than first, more distinctly shorter than third; head globosely arched; pronotum with the lateral margins sinuate, the lateral angles subangularly prominent; hemelytra scarcely reaching the abdominal apex; connexivum granulose and pilose.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bengal; Calcutta, Rajshai (*Annandale*).

"Stridulates when irritated, producing a shrill scraping sound which is perceptible for some yards. Feeds on dead insects. Winged and apterous individuals occurring together." (*Nelson Annandale*, in litt.)

Allied to *M. repentina*, Dist., but colour of antennæ and body beneath different. In some specimens the lateral margins of the abdomen beneath are piceous.

Microvelia annandalei, sp. n.

Head and pronotum dull black; pronotum with a transverse dull ochraceous subanterior fascia not reaching the lateral margins (this fascia is frequently discoloured and difficult to recognize); hemelytra piceous, a basal claval streak, and three spots on apical area (the apical spot linear) dull greyish with a greenish tint; body beneath black; head beneath, margins of prosternum, lateral margins of abdomen, and the legs, ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, apices of first and second and the whole of the fourth joint piceous, second joint distinctly shorter than either first or third, third and fourth subequal in length; head with the apex ochraceous and a pale longitudinal line at inner margins of eyes; extreme apices of the femora and sometimes the intermediate and posterior tibiæ more or less infusate; lateral angles of the pronotum broadly subprominent.

Length 2 mm.

Hab. Lower Bengal; Port Canning (in brackish pools).

Fam. Reduviidæ.

EMESINÆ.

Ploiariola mixta, sp. n.

Head cinnamomeous, clothed with a greyish pubescence, eyes black; antennæ pale stramineous; pronotum cinnamomeous, the anterior area and lateral margins speckled with greyish; body beneath and rostrum piceous, the apical joint of the latter pale stramineous; anterior legs pale

cinnamon-brown, the femora and tibiæ annulated with pale greyish; intermediate and posterior legs pale stramineous; hemelytra greyish, thickly speckled and spotted with pale brownish, three prominent dark spots on costal margin, the first at about one-third from base, the second near middle, the third before apex; claval area thickly spotted; scutellum spined at base and apex.

Length 7 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Allied to *P. oculata*, Reut., but with the pronotum narrower and more elongate; intermediate and posterior legs unspotted; hemelytra much darker and altogether differently spotted and marked.

Ploiariola polita, sp. n.

Head greyishly pubescent, finely spotted with black; antennæ mutilated in typical specimen; pronotum with the anterior area greyish white spotted with black, the posterior area yellowish grey, with a central line, the lateral margins (narrowly), and the basal margin (broadly and sinuately) ochraceous; rostrum pale stramineous spotted with brown; prosternum chocolate-brown, the margins ochraceous; meso- and metasterna black, greyishly tomentose; abdomen mutilated in typical specimen; anterior legs greyish, coxæ, femora, and tibiæ spotted with brownish, intermediate and posterior legs thickly spotted with brownish; hemelytra pale greyish white, claval and basal areas, the basal divisional membranous veins, and the apical and inner margins spotted with brownish, the pale areas indistinctly and sub-obsolete spotted; scutellum spined at base and apex.

Length 7 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Hakgala (*Green*).

This is to be differentiated from the previous species and those enumerated and described in the Faun. Brit. Ind. by the more subquadrate pronotum, the thickly spotted intermediate and posterior legs, and the very distinct pattern and markings of the hemelytra.

CALPHURNIA, gen. nov.

Head with the postocular area considerably longer than the anteocular area, rounded, convexly narrowed at base, transversely constricted between the eyes, and with a more or less distinct basal collar; antennæ with the first joint as long or longer than the head, pronotum, and scutellum together, second joint a little shorter than third; rostrum

passing base of head, basal joint reaching but not passing eyes; pronotum elongate, narrowed anteriorly, with a prominent anterior lobe distinctly divided above and beneath; scutellum not spined; hemelytra with the corium distinctly transversely veined, the central membranous veins posteriorly and lobately united, membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; anterior coxæ shorter than the femora, which are again longer than the tibiae; intermediate and posterior legs long and slender; anterior tarsi three-jointed; legs in typical form somewhat longly spinulose, but this does not appear to be a constant character.

This genus has a superficial resemblance to *Ploiariola*, from which it differs by the different shape of the head, the distinct anterior lobe of the pronotum, the non-spinous scutellum, the transversely veined corium, and the distinctly veined membrane, &c.

Calphurnia reticulata, sp. n.

Body and legs pale ochraceous; hemelytra greyish white, the venation fuscous; membrane with the basal area speckled with plumbeous and its apical and inner area spotted with the same colour; antennæ a little darker and more brownish in hue, first joint subequal in length to that of the head, pronotum, and scutellum together, second joint a little shorter than third; head distinctly transversely impressed between eyes and slightly pedunculate at base; pronotum with the anterior lobe about half the length of posterior lobe, which is moderately widened towards base; anterior coxæ faintly and anterior femora distinctly annulated with brownish near apex, intermediate and posterior legs distinctly finely spinulose; hemelytra scarcely passing the abdominal apex; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Calcutta. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Calphurnia ? aberrans, sp. n.

Body and legs pale greyish brown; hemelytra greyish white, somewhat thickly spotted and speckled with plumbeous, the venation fuscous; antennæ with the first joint about as long as the intermediate femora, second joint shorter than first, but much longer than third; head narrowed at base, but not distinctly pedunculate, transversely compressed between the eyes; pronotum with the anterior lobe more than half the length of the posterior lobe, which is a little

widened towards base; apex of anterior coxæ and annulations to anterior femora and tibiæ brownish, posterior femora with two blackish annulations—one before, the other near middle; legs not spinulose; hemelytra slightly passing the abdominal apex; sternum and head beneath more or less piceous.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

This species, by the longer antennæ and different proportional length of joints, the longer anterior pronotal lobe, and the non-spinulose legs, differs from the typical form of the genus as represented by *C. reticulata*. The distinct venation of the hemelytra is, however, maintained, and I have provisionally included it in *Calphurnia*.

ELYMAS, gen. nov.

Head strongly narrowed at base, transversely impressed between eyes, antocular a little shorter than postocular area; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint short, not reaching eyes, second longest; antennæ long, slender, first joint longest, about as long as from apex of mesonotum to apex of abdomen, second joint shorter than first and about as long as abdomen; pronotum elongate, a little widened at apex and a little shorter than anterior coxæ; mesonotum laterally sinuate, moderately widened posteriorly; apterous; abdomen above with the lateral margins recurved and ridged, almost meeting on apical area, the apical appendage globosely elongate and apically concavely excavate; anterior femora about one-third longer than the anterior coxæ, slightly attenuated at junction with trochanters, moderately sinuate on basal half, finely spinulose beneath for nearly their entire length; anterior tibiæ about half the length of the femora; anterior tarsi single-jointed, about one-fourth shorter than the tibiæ; intermediate and posterior legs long, slender, posterior femora slightly curved and nearly as long as the whole body, the tibiæ considerably longer than the femora, the posterior legs longer than the intermediate legs.

Elymas præsentans, sp. n.

Body above brownish ochraceous; lateral margins of head behind eyes, lateral margins of thorax above, lateral margins of abdomen above, and the anal appendage black; body beneath black; rostrum brownish ochraceous with black

annulations; anterior coxæ and legs piceous, a subapical annulation to femora and the base of the tarsi ochraceous; intermediate and posterior legs brownish ochraceous, becoming piceous towards apices, apices of femora and bases of posterior tibiæ, and a subapical annulation to intermediate tibiæ, pale greyish; antennæ piceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 12 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Kandy (*Green*).

Plæaria anak, sp. n.

More or less pale ochraceous; vertex with a transverse fascia in front of eyes connected with two central lines extending to base, brownish ochraceous; a lateral longitudinal fascia on each side of pronotum and two short central lines to both meso- and metanota brownish ochraceous; abdomen above with more or less distinct central longitudinal segmental lines, on each side of which are small dots and spots to connexivum, fuscous; a spot near apex of anterior coxæ, two large lateral spots on each side of anterior femora, a spot on each side of base of rostrum, and an annulation to basal joint of same fuscous brown, apical joints of rostrum pale brownish; abdomen beneath with the lateral margins irregularly pale brownish; antennæ a little darker in hue, first and second joints subequal in length and each about as long as abdomen; rostrum with the basal joint passing eyes; pronotum elongate, about as long as meso- and metanota together, anteriorly roundly dilated, the anterior margin truncate; abdomen strongly attenuated at base, beyond basal segment gradually ovately widened and again narrowed towards apex; intermediate and posterior femora a little darker in hue with their apices pale ochraceous; anterior trochanters with a single strong prominent spine.

Length 11 mm.

Hab. Lucknow (*Aitken*).

Gardena fasciata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum chocolate-brown, pronotum with a broad sublateral greyish fascia on each side, mesonotum with three central greyish fasciæ, the central fascia broadest, the lateral fasciæ narrower; hemelytra greyish brown; head beneath and sternum black, the latter greyishly tomentose; legs greyish brown, coxæ (excluding apices) and trochanters shining black; abdomen above and beneath greyish piceous; antennæ mutilated in typical

specimen ; head about as long as mesonotum, shorter than pronotum ; hemelytra extending to the base of the penultimate abdominal segment ; anterior femora palely annulate near apex, finely spinose beneath from about one-third from base, anterior tarsi three-jointed ; rostrum reaching the base of the anterior coxæ, basal joint incrassate, darker than the remaining joints ; intermediate tibiæ apically palely annulate, intermediate and posterior tarsi mutilated in typical specimen.

Length 15 mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Paradeniya (*Green*).

I have only seen an incomplete specimen of this well-marked species.

TRIBELOCEPHALINÆ.

Opisthoplatys cornutus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, connexivum, body beneath, rostrum, and legs ochraceous ; scutellum and corium fuscous brown, basal and apical angles of the latter ochraceous ; membrane piceous black ; eyes black ; antennæ longly pilose, first joint about as long as anterior femora, second joint slightly longer than first, the antenniferous tubercles above produced in short, prominent, slightly forwardly curved tuberculous spines ; rostrum with the basal joint reaching but not passing eyes ; pronotum with the anterior lobe only a little more than half the length of posterior lobe ; scutellum granulose ; corium distinctly longitudinally broadly ridged, the costal ridge more prominent and not quite reaching apical angle, a second prominent discal ridge, and a subclaval less prominent ridge, between the ridges the colour is brownish ochraceous ; membranal veins a little ochraceous at base.

Length 8 mm.

Hab. Travancore ; W. Ghats, Tenmalai.

APOCAUCUS, gen. nov.

Head with the anterior lobe moderately porrect and a little produced in front of eyes, but clothed with long curled hairs, somewhat flattened on disk but longly produced and apically curled downward at their apices on lateral and anterior margins ; antennæ pilose, first joint about as long as head, second shorter than first, remaining joints very slender ; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint reaching eyes, but not extending behind them ; pronotum

narrowed anteriorly, the basal area centrally sulcately impressed, on each side of which are two callosities making a transverse series of four in all, the central ones largest; scutellum callous at base; elytra longly passing the abdominal apex; legs slender, pilose, intermediate and posterior tibiæ almost equally wide apart.

This very peculiar genus is to be readily separated from *Tribelocephala* and *Opisthoplatys* by the long fleecy clothing to the head.

Apocaucus laneus.

Head and pronotum castaneous brown, the long fleecy clothing to the former pale brownish; scutellum and elytra fuscous brown, the latter with the marginal areas paler; body beneath and legs pale castaneous brown, the femora paler and more brownish ochraceous; abdomen beneath smooth and shining; legs and antennæ finely pilose.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Kurseong.

Closely resembles a *Monophlebus* on the wing (*N. Annandale*).

POSTSCRIPT.—The title of this paper, "Oriental Rhynchota," signifies Rhynchota from the Oriental Region as generally understood in zoo-geography. The term, however, appears to be sometimes used inexactly, as quite recently (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 1909, p. 184), under the heading "Hemiptera nova orientalia," Bergroth describes species from Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia.

LXVI.—*New Land, Freshwater, and Murine Shells from South America.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate X.]

Glandina chanchamayoensis, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

Shell fusiform, pale flesh-colour; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, somewhat flattened, regularly increasing in size, coarsely, transversely striate, with lines of growth and sculptured with fine, spiral striæ, presenting a decussate appearance; sutures impressed, narrowly margined, crenulate; columella curved, rather abruptly truncate; peristome simple, whitish; aperture elongately, inversely auriform.